INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA. The Affairs of La Plata.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES

NEW YORK HERALD.

We had an arrival yesterday from Buenos Ayres, with accounts as late as the 28th of June. The Frederick Ernst, the name of the vessel arrived, brought us also some very interesting letters from our correspondents, by which it will be seen that the blockade has at last been raised at Buenos Ayres and at Ensenada. At the latter place, many vessels of all nations were lying, including some belonging to the blockading parties.

The bark Maid of Orleans, of Salem, was the first vessel to enter Buenos Ayres under the new arrangements. The letters we subjoin, and they will be found

replete with interest.

- Ensenada, Province of Buenos Avres, June 10, 1848.

I have spent the greater part of the last summer in travelling through the country, and in examining its character and productions, and the manners and habits of its people. I may, perhaps, hereafter, give you the result of my observations. For the present, I will only say, that the country is one of great capacity and beauty, and the climate one of the most delightful in the world. The whole country, as you are aware, is one wide-spread pampa, or prairie, and is much more easily brought anto cultivation than our prairies of the West. At present, it is almost entirely laid off into immense tracts, called estancias, and devoted to purposes of grazing—the raising of cattle, horses, and sheep. They raise, comparatively, but little wheat and corn, or any other produce. Such has been the troubled and fluctuating state of the country, for many years past, in consequence of revolucions, wars, and domestic feuds, that agriculture has made no progress. One of the great ments of the present able and distinguished Governor, Rosse, is his attachment to agriculture, and his long continued and energetic efforts to introduce a better system—or, rather, some system—of husbandry amongst his countrymen. It was from the plough, and from the employments of the field, that he was first called to his present position. Still, agriculture has made little or no progress. The greater part of the land lies as unbroken by the plough as it was three hundred years ago. Yet, I cannot but suppose that a country so fertile, so casily cultivated, and with a climate so mild, will, some day, sustan a population bearing some proportion to its extraordinary advantages.

The present state of affairs, in regard to its country, as you are aware, is one wide-spread

mate so mild, will, some day, sustain a population bearing some proportion to its extraordinary advantages.

The present state of affairs, in regard to its foreign relations, is really a most extraordinary one. The English and French governments having, in the most unnecessary and the most unjust manner, presented themselves, as forcible interventors in the internal and domestic affairs of these countries, they have inflicted the greatest evils and distresses, not only on the people of these governments, but upon all that vast neutral commerce which had its connection with these waters. This intervention is really one of the greatest outrages of modern times. It had no excuse or justification. It was gratuitous and unprovoked. And the blockade, which was resorted to, as a co-ercive measure, has been conducted in the most unjustifiable and unprecedented manner. That medding and grasping spirit which has, from time to time, excited these intervening governments to interfere in the political affairs of this continent, seems to have urged them into the present outrage. A spirit of colonizing, on the part of the French; a desire for cotton lands and more markets, on the part of the English; speculation, profit, and plunder, on the part of both, were some of the very disinterested and harmless motives which have involved these countries, and all holding commercial relations with them, in such lasting injuries, and vexatious losses. The motives which prompted the uadertaking were bad. The policy by which it was guided, proceeded upon a miscalculation. The measure was a political blunder, and all the negotiations by which it has been conducted, have been political blunders also. It was founded in injustice; it has been prosecuted in folly.

What a spectacle do the governments of England and France present! They wantonly inflict.

What a spectacle do the governments of Eng-land and France present! They wantonly inflicted the gravest outrage upon the sovereign rights of an unoffending people. After blockades and bombshells had been tried without effect, they resorted to the power and arts of diplomacy. Negotiation after negotiation has been set on foot; missions and ministers have followed each foot; missions and ministers have followed each other with the regularity and almost with the rapidity of the seasons. Palmerston and Guizot have employed their choic st logic and keenest negotiators to carry out their policy, yet all have failed. Why? Justly, simply because Governor Rosas planted himself resolutely and immoveably upon his sovereign rights, and determined never to yield them, never to surrender them, be the consequence what it might. Unanimously sustained by his people, the simple power of truth has, so tar, prevailed our diplomacy and force. And thus, governments that call themselves powerful, see themselves baffled in their purposes, because those purposes are weak and wicked; and because they have neither the magnatimity to withdraw voluntarily from a false position, nor

because those purposes are weak and wicked; and because they have neither the magnanimity to withdraw voluntarily from a false position, nor the moral courage to prosecute so unjust a cause, with the rigors of actual war.

The present mission, like all that has preceded at, has tailed. These ministers came instructed with the bright idea of attempting to separate General Oribe from General Rosas, and thus to patch up an arrangement, without the consent of the latter, leaving all the questions pertaining to the rivers, and so forth, open—truiful nest-eggs, to be hereafter warmed and hatched by circumstances, into renewed controversy and outrage. General Oribe agreed to certain propositions, subject to the approval of his confederate and ally. Governor Rosas. Governor Rosas disapproved them, and showed that they were inadmissible. At this point, negotiations ceased. At this moment, too, the news of the revolution in France arrived, and the functions of Baron Gros ceased also. He returns to France in a few days, and is to be replaced, as rumor has it, by Berier.

The port of Ensenada, from which I am writing, about 50 miles below the city of Buenos Ayres, is now open, and is filled with the vessels of all nations, including several of England and France themselves. The blockading force is withdrawn from this place, but still remains before Buenos Ayres.

Upon what principle the next chapter of nego-

Ayres.

Upon what principle the next chapter of negotiations will open, remains to be seen. Should I get back from a trip up the country, which I now contemplate taking, in time to do so, I shall let you know.

ENSENADA, June 19, 1848. I wrote you a few days ago from this port, since when, very important changes in the affairs of the river, have taken place. We are just informed here, that day before yesterday, Admiral Le Prèdour, the commander of the French naval forces in the Plate, officially notified the Buenos Ayrear government that the blockade was raised on the west side of the river; but that it would be rigidly enforced on the east side, and against all ports and places occupied by the forces under the command of General Oribe. Whatever motive may have influenced this measure on the part of the interventors, the advantage to our mercantile interests is the same

interventors, the advantage to our mercantile interests is the same.

It was truly time that a change should be made. The proceedings in this river, during the last three years, have no parallel in modern times. For my own part. I do not hesitate to characterise the policy heretofore pursued by the governments of England and France, as the most unjust and foolish that ever was projected or prosecuted by any set of men possessing common understanding. Foolish! utterly unwise! grossly unjust! Foolish and unwise as a corrective measure against Go-Foolish! utterly unwise! grossly unjust! Foolish and unwise, as a coercive measure against Governor Rosas, masmuch as it did not incommode him in the least; and unjust, to the last degree, against neutral and unoflending parties, whose commerce was taxed and burthened with the expense of its prosecution. By a regularly organized system, prosecuted in the most open and shameless manner by the block-aders, all vessels from beyond sea were forced

world, whilst pretending to enforce a legal blockade, and under color of international law, but with the avowed and openly declared purpose of supporting a small concern in Montevideo, called a government, but entirely divested of all nationality. Had any other nation than that of Great Tritam, and her late gracious ally, been guilty of a chglaring injustice, such mexcusable outrages—fit, upon a weak and unoffending people—and, secondly, upon the most important rights and interests of neutrals—how would be indignation of that government, and the wrath of her statesmen, been fulminated against the offending party! How would the modest Times have uttered its disdainful sarcasms, its withering scorn, its arrogant abuse, and huled its editorial bolts against such conduct of a different party, so wholly without excuse or palliation, as this of its own government. Its wrath would have known no bounds; Its denunciations would have arisen to the dignity of thunder. But here has been a system of legally organised piracy—in legal acceptation, it is nothing else—in operation for nearly three years, and not only the great embodiment of wisdom and political morality, the Times, but all christendom, is silent. Great events elsewhere appear to have absorbed public attention; and this small outrage, this modest attack upon the sovereign rights of two independent and unoffending governments, and plundering upon the commercial interests of all the world besides, has been left to the management and caprice of agents, whose great distance from home seems to have relieved them from all

and plundering upon the commercial interests of all the world besides, has been left to the management and caprice of agents, whose great distance from home seems to have relieved them from all wholesome responsibility, and to have allowed the passions or the whims of the moment to dictate or prosecute a series of measures, affecting in a vital manner the most sacred rights of nations and of individuals.

Well, after a thousand fluctuations and modifications of their measures, they have at last raised the blockade from this side of the river entirely. This is one of those sudden moves in this wicked farce, like many others that have preceded it. It seems to have been done with the same caprice, and with as little concern to offer a reason for it, as there was for first putting it on. Our vessels are now getting out of this little place, as fast as possible, and going up to Buenes Ayres.

Our merchants at home, however, should bear in mind that if vessels from the high seas stop at Montevideo, only long enough to have an endorsement placed upon their papers—and if they approach the port and suffer themselves to be boarded—some such endorsement will certainly be made—that they will not be permitted to enter here. The decree of this government, to that effect, is rigidly enforced.

BUENOS AYRES, June 19, 1848.

BUENOS AVERS. June 19, 1848. Another act in the ridiculous farce of Anglo-French intervention in the affairs of La Plata is

Yesterday the blockade was raised from the ports and coasts of Buenos Ayres, and again commerce with this place is nominally, as well as virtually, free to all nations, provided, always, that vessels in coming here do not touch at Montevideo -this restriction is imposed by this government itself. You are aware that Baron Gros and Cap tain Gore have been the last royal performers in the ludicrous play. They arrived at Montevideo some two or three months since, and have been very busy negotiating with General Oribe, occasionally sending up a steamer with despatches to Gov. Rosas; but all to no purpose-the "old gaucho" remained firm and immovable, determining not to surrender the smallest particle of his independence, and he is victorious. Three years have France and England been settling the affairs of La Plata, and for 999 days have they been blockading Buenos Ayres; and what have they accomplished Nothing-absolutely nothing-save the destruction of their own commerce, and that of other na

tion of their own commerce, and that of other nations, with this place. Both Rosas and Oribe are much stronger in their respective positions than when the intervention commenced, and it requires all the propping of both England and France to keep the "anomalous" [government of Montevideo from toppling down.

Yesterday morning, the French vessel of war off this place, sent an officer ashore to give notice of the discontinuance of the blockade, and to say that the vessel would sail for Montevideo to-day, and would carry any letters the citizens inight wish to send. He also gave notice that the blockade would be continued on the Oriental coast. Thus retired France; nothing more was said. An English officer came ashore with dispatches, saying, as it is understood, that England would expect this government to comply with the treaty of 1825 with Brazil—thus England made her exit. Baron, or rather, now, Monsieur Gros, has sailed for France; but, before leaving, he made some sort of arrangenow, Monsieur Gros, has sailed for France; but, before leaving, he made some sort of arrangement, or promise, to supply the government of Montevideo with \$40,000 per month for its support. Whether this money can be raised, is rather a quieu sabe case. Already have some of the bills of the French admiral on his government been returned, protested. Captain Gore, the English commissioner, has presented his credentals, and been received as Charge to Montevideo—to that government which, not a year since, Lord Howden declared was divested of all national character and entirely controlled by a foreign garrison, and

been received as Charge to Montevideo—to that government which, not a year since, Lord Howden declared was divested of all national character and entirely controlled by a foreign garrison, and which has been getting worse ever since.

The raising of the blockade has caused no excitement, produced no rejoicings here. For months it has been virtually off, and vessels have been loading and discharging at Ensanada without any sort of hindrance. There is no accumulation of produce to be shipped, and no scarcity of foreign goods. The questions between England and France and this government, and the question in relation to the legal government of the Oriental republic, are all unsettled. France still retains possession of the island of Martin Garcia, wrested from this government, and which commands the mouths of the rivers Parana and Uruguay. The squadron of this government, captured by, and divided between, England and France, is still kept by them, and used in blockading the ally of Governor Rosas. The war between President Oribe, aided by Governor Rosas, and the government of Montevideo, is still continued.—Nothing, absolutely nothing, of good for any party or government, has been accomplished by the three years intervention of what were considered the two most powerful nations of the world, when they commenced intervening. Is not the government of Rosas in a more stable condition now, than that of either of his would-be masters? You will probably recollect that in one of my former letters, after the failure of several of the noble missions to arrange matters here, I suggested that it would be better for Louis Philippe and Queen Victoria, to come over and have a little chat with Governor Rosas, and Dona Manuelita. May it not be yet, that this royal pair will be glad to receive the protection and aid of the old rebublican, gaucho, and the hospitable attentions of his fair daughter?

A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

P.S.—The Maid of Orleans, from Salem, was

attentions of his fair daughter?

A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

P.S.—The Maid of Orleans, from Salem, was the first vessel that presented herself for entrance here this morning, and is now ready to discharge

Commencement at Brown University.—The exercises of commencement week promise to be of unusual interest. The oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society will be delivered to-morrow morning, in the Rev. Dr. Hall's church, at eleven o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Pomroy, of Bangor. The oration before the Undergraduate Societies will be delivered in the same church, at half-past three P. M., by the Hon. Lafayette S. Foster, of Norwich, Speaker of the House of Representatives of Connecticut. The poem will be delivered by Charles Thurber, Esq., of Worcester. The address before the Society of Missionary Inquiry will be delivered to-morrow evening, at 74 o'clock, in the Beneficent Congregational Church, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York. The regular exercises of the graduating class will be held, as usual, in the First Baptist Church. Commencement dinner will be served in Rhode Island Hall, where much better accommodations will be provided than can be afforded in Commens Hall.—After the deniery's meeting of the graduates will be held, addresses will be made, and obituary notices of deceased graduates will be given—Previdence Journal, Sept. 4. COMMENCEMENT AT BROWN UNIVERSITY. - Th

Mexican Prize.—In the United States District Court, Monday, Mr. District Attorney Pettit, filed an information against the schr. Wasp, alleging that vessel to be a prize of war. It was alleged that the Wasp was, on the 10th of October. 1848, during the war with Mexico, captured at Laguna, by Lieut. Sylvanus W. Godon, of the U. S. navy, who was in command at that place, under Com. M. C Perry. She is alleged to have been owned, at that time, by citizens of Mexico; and having now come within the jurisdiction of the United States courts, an attachment was prayed for, which was granted.—Phet. Ledge, Sept. 5

The Invasion of Canada—The Farce of the Mineteenth Century,
[From the Toronto Examiner Aug. 30.]
THE THREATENED SEMI-RISH, SEMI-AMERICAN

THE THEATENED SEMI-IRISH, SEMI-AMERICAN INVASION.

One scarcely knows whether to laugh at the folly, ridicule the assumption, or denounce the wickedness, of those reckless individuals in New York and other cities of the American Union, who are threatening Canada with an armed invasion. Not an invasion by the army of one nation of the territory of another nation, with which it is at open war; but an invasion by foreign banditti, of the territory of an onoffending people. To talk without measure, and to boast without stint, are not difficult operations; but surely the Devlins, the Mooneys, the O'Connors, and the Turners, are proposing too much to themselves in an ambidexter movement for the simultaneous plunder the Mooneys, the O'Connors, and the Turners, are proposing too much to themselves in an ambidexter movement for the simultaneous plunder of Canada, and the political emancipation of Ireland. Residents of the United States, who are natives of Ireland, might be forgiven for feeling strongly upon the exciting subject of the political and social condition of their native country; but they have no pretext for interfering with Canada. These orators seek to propagate the notion that Canada is ripe for revolt, and awaits only an accession of foreign force to enable her to overthrow the existing authority. Never was a representation more laise, or a design, than that which it is used to cover, more infamous and wicked. We claim to know something of the radical feeling of this colony, on which the Mooneys and O'Connors profess to place such reliance. That feeling is one of satisfaction with the existing form of government, (subject to necessary constitutional modifications) honestly and fairly carried into effect; and of insufferable disgust at the dictation and unasked sympathy of noisy and worthless foreign demagogues. To our conception there is no degradation which we, as a people, could be called upon to suffer, equal to that of quietly resigning ourselves into the arms of a horde of foreign banditti. We will give two specimens of the not very coherent style of oratory indulged in by these very loud talkers. On Monday night, the 21st instant, a Captain Turner, of the American service, and late from the seat of war in Mexico, held the following language at a great meeting in Vauxhall Garden, New York.

The whole thing looks like a ruse to distract the attention of the British government from Ireland, and cause them to send out additional troops to Canada. There need be no alarm on this score. The force now here is quite sufficient to protect this colony from any invasion of Banditti that could be made upon it. If there were not a single soldier in the colony, the people would be able to protect themselves from such an invasion as that with which they are threatened.

[From the Missisupol News.]

[From the Missisquoi News.] [From the Missisquoi News.]

THE THREATENED INVASION.

We observe that our Montreal contemporaries are seriously discussing the probability of the peace of the colony being disturbed by an internal invasion of Mr. Devlin's followers, aided by a band of marauders from New York. We have already expressed our opinion of this sympathy movement among the Irish of the neighboring republic. We do not apprehend an invasion. The movement there is chiefly for election purposes; and partly for the purpose of diverting troops from Ireland to this colony. By threatening Canada, they hope to alarm the imperial government, and prevent the withdrawal of the military force now here, which would probably follow a serious outbreak in Ireland. That any real, downright attempt to conquer Canada is seriously contemplated by Messrs. Mooney, O'Connor et al, we do not, for one instant, credit. An expedition fitted out for such purposes, would be an infringement of the treaty between England and the United States, and the Executive of the latter country would doubtless exert its power to arrest the violators of international law.

But even if Mr. Polk should interfere only by

doubtless exert its power to arrest the violators of international law.

But even if Mr. Polk should interfere only by proclamation, and should secretly wink at the project of annexation, we do not anticipate troublous times. England's supremacy here is not dependent upon the handful of solders that garrison our forts and towns, but lies in the affection of the people. The colony is loyal, happy, and contented. If a band of plunderers were to cross the line 45, to rob us of our property, and force upon us institutions that we regard as less perfect than our own, the people would rise in their strength from Gaspe to Sandwich, in defence of their firesides, and to uphold the "old meteor flag." We will engage that the undisciplined militia of the frontier only, would prevent any force, not above ten thousand, from marching ten miles into the country. Every hedge would conceal an ambuscade—every bridge disputed by the bayonet's point—every village another Saragossa. "Thrice is he armed, who hath his quarrel just;" and our sturdy yeomanry would leap into the conflict with the spirit of patriots—the courage and detere ination of their race. The border, alone, would render a good account of a greater force than Mr. Mooney can persuade to emigrate here, with the twenty-five dollars in their pockets, which is to secure to each pirate, (for there would be nothing but pirates,) a fertile farm in Canada.

The teen of invading-a country in order to give

The idea of invading-a country in order to give The idea of invadingsa country in order to give it so called free institutions, is questionable enough under any circumstances; but the proposition to force upon a united and happy people, a form of government they do not admire—to bless them with institutions and privileges they do not want, and to which they are unanimously opposed, strikes us as being the most outrageous thing of the kind that ever was enunciated. The coolness with which the whole scheme is discussed, by the beer-barrel orators of New York, is absolutely unparalleled. It is time for the American government to interfere, and put a stop to the frothy

unparalleled. It is time for the American goverament to interfere, and put a stop to the frothy
speeches of Mooney & Co., and the drilling of
their deluded followers.

It matters little whether a real invasion is intended, or whether the object (as we suspect) is
to create a diversion in favor of Ireland; the
spirit encouraged by those inflammatory discourses is aggressive, and infringes the spirit of
the treaty, which the Executive is bound to see
kept in good faith.

We should not have again alluded to this subject, had we not observed, in the Montreal Pilot,
intimation that the government were in possession
of information that led them to believe that a
sudden irruption was not altogether improbable.
We still ircline to believe that all is "make believe;" but as we know not the State secrets, we

lieve;" but as we know not the State secrets, we do not feel disposed to dismiss every rumor of projected invasion as a terly false.

Let the pirates come, if they dare! Missisquoi

Let the pirates come, if they dare! Missisquoi will be found united as one man. Whatevermay be our political differences, love of the mother country, and a determination to preserve our excellent system of government, is common with all our people. The "sympathisers" who endeavor to rob our sturdy yeomanry of their farms, and the traitor who seeks to supplant the "Union Jack," will receive a greeting more enthusiastic, and of a different nature, from what the Republi-

The Sale at Siowe—The Disposal by Auction of a Bankrupt Nobleman's Estate.

[From the London Daily News]
On Thursday the public were admitted to view the works of art and other property of the Dake of Buckingham, about to be sold by anction at Stowe. This catalogue is a valume of 271 pages, and fulfilis the double purpose of guide book and ticket of admission to the auction; for the possession of it authorises four persons to enter the mansion each day, until the sale is concluded. Stowe is easy of access from London. The Wolverton station, on the North Western Railway, is within fourteen miles of the house. In 3\(^1\) hours, the sight-seer, the artist, the idler, the collector, the bargain nunter, may find themselves borne from the Euston square station, and landed safely amids the multitude of pictures, statues, bronzes, prints, books, manuscripts, old china, Indian trophies, stuffed birds, ancient tapestry, and other more modern and comfortable properties—good, bad and indifferent—that have heretofore made up the great "show house" of Buckingham, and the ancestral home of its aristocratic dukes. These multifarious things have now upon them that seal of fate, the label of the auctioneer; and many of the throng, who, during the coming month, will jostle each other through gallery and corridor, cabinet and saloon, will confess an inward feeling of regret that a collection, which has been the work of several generations to raise up, should be scattered in a few weeks by the hammer. The wreck of greatness (though it be only of a great show house) is seldom a pleasant sight.

Stowe has long been regarded as one of the most splendid residences in the kingdom. The house itself divides admiration with the grounds in which it stands. The latter owe a portion of their present beauty to the famous old gardener, known as "Capability" Brown, who a century ago, here reigned lord paramountover lawns, trees, and fences, and by his skilful arrangements of undulating surfaces, groves, plantations, and viscas, laid the foundati

The suffering eye inverted nature sees; Trees cut to statues, statues thick as trees.

The suffering eye inverted nature sees;
Trees cut to statues, statues thick as trees.

Stowe partook of the general incongruity, and the graceful variety of nature was tortured into stiffness and absurdity. This state of things, however, was changed. The gardens have been altered with the times, and the natural beauty of the situation has been embellished by the hand of art. The first architectural object which attracts attention, is a Corinthian arch or gateway, 60 feet high by 60 wide, erected on the brow of a hill, one mile from the south front of the house, after a design of Thomas Pitt, Lord Camellord. The principal approach is conducted through this building, where a grand display of the mansion, groves, temples, obelisks, and water, is at once presented to the spectator. At a short distance from the arch is one of the entrances to the gardens. These extensive and highly decorative grounds contain about 400 acres, diversified with a great number of different scenes, each distinguished by taste, and each having a complete character of its own, independent of other objects. The whole is enclosed within a sunk fence, or "ha! ha!"—a kind of different scenes, each distinguished by taste, and each having a complete character of its own, independent of other objects. The whole is eaclosed within a sunk fence, or "ha! ha!"—a kind of boundary, first planned by a Stowe gardener, Bridgemann, who destroyed the imprisoning walls, and let in views of the distant country by means of this fosse, which obtained the name of "ha! ha!" from the surprise expressed by the common people when they found their progress unexpectedly checked by the concealed barrier. This extends nearly four miles in circumference, and is accompanied by a broad gravel walk, skirted with rows of lotty elms. This path leads to many of the buildings, and to several interesting scenes, admitting occasional peeps into the surrounding park, and with views of the distant country. Near this entrance are two lonic pavilions. In the front of these buildings, the water spreads into a considerable lake, which divides itself into two branches, and retires through beautifal valleys to the east and to the north. The upper end is concealed amidst a mass of woods; here it falls over some artificial ruins, and again extends its broad bosom to reflect the variegated scenery. The path westward leads to a rude pile of building, called the Hermitage, and also to the Temple of Venus. This is a square building, decorated with lonic columns, and connected by semi-circular arcades to a pavilion at each extremity. Hence the path leads to the Boycott pavilions, designed by Vanbrigh, and to the principal entrance gate, designed by Kent. Returning toward the house, we discover the Temple of Bacchus, built from a design by Vanbrugh. In the centre of a large lawn, encircled with trees, is the rotunda, raised upon ten lonic columns. These are the principal objects on the south and west sides of the garden. On the east a small rivulet passes through a valley, ornamented with a number of fine old trees, and then emputes itself into the lake. The valley includes some of the most charming views and objects in the whole

latter buildings are decorated with statues and busts of those persons who have been most distinguished for military, moral, and literary merit. The house is situated on an eminence, rising gradually from the lake to the south front, which is the principal entrance. It covers a large extent of ground, and measures, from east to west (with the offices,) 916 feet, of which the centrical 454 include the principal apartments. These range on each side the saloon, and communicate with each other by a series of doors, placed in a direct line.

The saloon is, perhaps, one of the most magnificent apartments of the kind in England, present

The saloen is, perhaps, one of the most magnificent apartments of the kind in England, presenting a combination of objects, elegant, beautiful, and sumptuous. The expenses attending the execution of this apartment amounted to £12,000. Its shape is oval, measuring 60 feet long, 43 broad, and 564 high. Sixteen elegant seagliola columns, of the Doric order, in imitation of Sicilian jasper, rise from the pavement, which is composed of the finest Massa Carrara marble.

Tuerday was the first day of the public exhibition at Stowe. A private view had, moreover, taken place on the previous day, when several noblemen and gentlemen, among whom we may mention Sir Robert Peel, had an opportunity of examining the works of art. The pictures forming the gallery are of less importance than those in many private collections, and are second in interest to the articles of virts. The collection consists chiefly of portraits, by English painters; there is a fine full length of Charles I, by Thornhill, Charies Ii. and James II. by Lely; besides many others by him and Kneller. Several portraits are also here by Van lyck and Sir Joshua Reynolds, those by the latter being exclusively likenesses of members of the families of the Dukes of Buckingham. Amongst those pictures likely to fetch a good price may be mentioned Rembrandt's "Unmerciful Servant," a picture which was purchased in Amsterdam of the representatives of the family. A representation, said to be by Leonardo da Vinci, of Diane de Pouctiers, is worthy of attention, as much as a study of the dress of the period as for the picture

can Union of New York apparently expects. Abthough we have never practised with the famous
pike, we are familiar with fire-arms, and lack
neither will nor courage to use them effectually.

The Sale at Stowe—The Disposat by Auction
of a Bankrupt Nobleman's Estate.
[From the London Daily News]
On Thursday the public were admitted to view
the works of art and other property of the Duke of
Buckingham, about to be sold by auction at Stowe.
This catalogue is a visume of 271 pages, and fulfils the double purpose of guide book and ticket of
admission to the auction; for the possession of it
authorises four persons to enter the mansion each
and want the sele is correlated. Stown in a cate
the collection of the Earl of Bessborough, is
also fine. Two or three of Van Goyea's beautifully soft sea pieces struck us as among the best
specimens of that master. Among the articles
brought from Wootton is Stanfield's celebrated
picture of "The Wreckers," which seems to have
lost much of its original color. Holbein, Mierevelt, Zuchero, Salvator Rosa, Bassano, Rubens,
Lucas van Leyden (we take the names as they
come uppermost) are represented in the gallery by
specimens more or less worthy of attention. The
armory is varied in its specimens of English
arms by trophies from India and ancient Greece.

The sale, comprising almost everything vend-

specimens more or less worthy of attention. The armory is varied in its specimens of English arms by trophies from India and ancient Greece.

The sale, comprising almost everything vendable in Stowe, besides divers articles brought from Wootton, is to last 35 days. The only objects omitted in the catalogue are the books and manuscripts, which are described as being very valuable. But though not comprised in the present sale, we understand that they will be disposed of afterwards. The Japan and Majohca wares spread out through the divers rooms, form the main *tock of the sale; china cups, plates, and trays, vases and cabinets, being distributed on enamelied and inlaid tables of every variety. Though the arrangement of the ornaments has been changed, the general aspect of the whole is artistic in effect. The magnificent services of plate, including chased tankards, ewers, and candelabra, are set out in one room, and form a fine spectacle. It will give an idea of the value of this treasure, to say that its weight is estimated at no less than three tons. The gathering together of so much gold and silver, reminds us of the attempt made by the unfortunate Montezuma, to ransom himself from the merciless and avarietous Spaniards. Those pieces of furniture which have been particularly graced by royalty on the occasion of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert's visit to Stowe, are set forth and labelled, as likely to obtain increased value from the fact. It is curious that every heirloom in the family seems to have been signed away. Solid ivory arm chairs, given by Warren Hastings, are side by side with the silver toilet tables and glass, given by George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, to the Countess of Shrewsbury. The miniature portrait of Charles II, by Cooper, is to change hands, as well as the celebrated Chandos portrait of Shakspeare. "This portrait," says the catalogue, "is presumed to be the work of Buckingham, to the Countess of Shrewsbury. The miniature portrait of Charles II, by Cooper, is to change hands, as well as

Law Intelligence.

Sufficient Court, September 5.—General Term.—
Present Justices Hurlbut, McCoun, and Edwards.
The argument of cause No. 1. Arnold and Wife. et al.
vs. Gilbert, was resumed this morning, and was not concluded when the court adjourned.

concluded when the court adjourned.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Sept. 5.—Before Judge Betts—The September term commenced to day. A grand jury was empannelled, and were afterwards briefly charged by the judge. There are only a few unimportant cases on the criminal calendar. His Honor then proceeded to receive returns of process, and afterwards adjourned, no business being ready.

Honor then proceeded to receive returns of process, and afterwards adjourned, no business being ready.

Common Pleas, Sept. 5.—Before Judge Daly.—David M. Mellis vs. John Baldwin—This was an action of treepass, to recover damages for the al'eged illegal seizure of a cotton press. It appeared that in the fall of 1843, one Perry G Gardiner owned the press in question; Mellis, the plaintiff, was introduced to Gardiner, and, after some negotiation, the former purchased the press from the latter, for \$5000; Mellis immediately afterwards proceeded to New Orleans with it, and was in treaty with a company in that city, engaged in the cotton trade, for the sale of it, when he was followed by Baddwin, the defendant, who claimed to be a creditor of Gardiner's, and who issued an attachment out of one of the municipal courts of that city against the press, and caused it to be seized and sold. The defence is, that there was no sale by Gardiner to plaintiff, and that he only acted as the agent of Gardiner in negotiating the sale to the company in New Orleans, and also that the press was a very inferior one, and not of the value put upon it by the plaintiff. Adjourned to to-morrow morning.

Before Judge Ingraham—Special Term.—Decisions.—

merning.

Before Judge Ingraham—Special Term.—Decisions.—
Bloomer vs. Burroughes et al.—Judgment for plaintiff
sgainst defendant. Stillwell; damages, \$338-86, with
interest from 7th July, 1848.

Monmouth B. Hart, late Sheriff, ads. Asher Kershut.—
Verdict confirmed, with costs.
Franzy Krass ads. Inthony Arent.—Motion denied,
with liberty to defendant to renew on other papers.

Elizabeth Judah vs. Wm. A. Riker.—Judgment for
plaintiff on demurrer; defendant may withdraw demurrer and answer on payment of costs.

Before ludge lightposfer.—Evence Conveys John W.

Before Judge Ulshoeffer.—Frances Connor vs. John W. Latson, and others.—This was also an action to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery, and false imprisonment. It appeared that, in 1845, the plaintiff bosrded in a family, the members of which belonged to a temperance society in this city; that she afterwards got into a difficulty with the family, and wrote letters to the President and Secretary of the society sharing. bosrded in a family, the members of which belonged to a temperance society in this city; that she afterwards got into a difficulty with the family, and wrote letters to the Fresident and Secretary of the society, charging some of them with breaking through the rules and regulations of the society, &c.; these letters were answered, and the plaintiff replied; the reply was directed to Mr. Judson, her lawyer, and put into Boyd's express; but it seems that the direction on the back of the letter was so illegibly written, that it was mis-delivered. The plaintiff, when she found that Mr Judson had not received the letter in due course, made enquiries after it. at Mr. Boyd's office; and it was finally ascertained that it was left at the office of Mr. Latson, who was then a broker, in Wall street—the letter carrier, from illegibility of the writing, not being able to distinguish the name of Judson from Latson. It further appeared, that Mr. Latson opened the letter and read it, no doubt thinking that it was intended for himself, and finding that it contained some allusions to the temperance cause and to Gough, the celebrated temperance lecturer, whom, it was said was about that time abducted and drugged he refused to give it up, and, being a strictly moral man, and feeling a deep interest in the cause of temperance, it struck him that the writer of the letter was dangerous person, and that she must have had some connection with, or, at all events, some knowledge of Gough's abduction; he, therefore, felt it his duty to communicate with the police authorities, and accordingly waited on the Chief of Police, read over the letter, and prevailed on him to cause the plaintiff to be arrested. Latson knew that she was in the habit of calling daily at Boyd's Express office, to demand the letter, and he induced the Chief to send down one of his and prevailed on him to cause the plaintiff to be arrested. Lateon knew that she was in the habit of calling
daily at Boyd's Express office, to demand the letter,
and he induced the Chief to send down one of his
officers to wait there until she called, then to arrest
her, and bring her to the office. Officer Leonard went
to Boyd's, by the Chief's directions, and waited there
until the plaintiff came; he then brought her to the
office, where she was forcibly detained, as her counsel
alledges, from 9 until 120 clock, and very roughly used,
The defence was that the letter was very ambiguously written; that it contained allusions to Gough,
about whom there was great excitement at the time;
and the Chief of Police thought it his duty to find out
who the writer was, in order that, if there was any
plot connected with it, the parties might he brought
to justice and punished. Under these circumstances,
Leonard went to Boyd's express office, where he met
plaintiff, and politely requested hert og owith him, and
that he would give her the letter. She went with him
voluntarily to the Chief's office, where she was detained
for half an hour, then allowed to depart. The Judge
harged the jury, who retired for a short time and
brought in a verdet for the defendants.

Suprame Courar, Sept. 5.—At Chambers—Before Jus-

harged the jury, who retired for a short time and brought in a verdict for the defendants.

Supreme Court, Sept. 5.—At Chambers—Before Justice Edmonds.—In re John Berry's Petition for Habeas Corpus.—Opinion—I decide this case solely on the ground of the validity of the agreement of 7th June, 1838, the Supreme Court have twice held it to be void, but the Court of Errors have twice reversed that decision. In 25 Wend, both the Chancellor and Senator Paige promounce it to be valid, and theirs were the only opinions delivered, and all the court, except three members, agreed with them in the conclusion at which they arrived. When the case reported in 3d Hill was before the Court of Errors, Senators Porter and Hopins not only again declare the agreement valid, but they also declare that such was the decision of that court of last resort in the former case. I am not at liberty to depart from a ruling thus explicit of the superior tribunal, and I must, therefore, hold that the detention of the child by Mrs. Barry is not illegal.

Court of Over and Terminers, Sept. 5.—Before

detention of the child by Mrs. Barry is not illegal.

CORT OF OFER AND TERMINER, Sept. 5.—Before Judge Edmonds, Aldermen Hatfield and Stevens.—

Trial for Murder.—Themas Hayes, a respectable looking man. was put on his trial for the murder of his wife, with an adse, on the 17th of May last. The clerk then proceeded to call the jury panel, when the following named jurors were sworn:—Joel Kelly, Wm. Hagadorn. Samuel Warner, James Johnson, E. Goodenough, D. Johnson, D. Earl, and William Field. The panel was here exhausted, and the court took a recess for two hours, to give time to summon, a fresh list of jurors.

jurors.

The following named jurors were then sworn:—Wm. Robertson as d Benjamin Tallman, making in all ten jurors. The panel was again exhausted, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, first making an order that a fresh supply of jurors should be summoned.

General Sessions, Sept. 6—Before the Recorder, Aldermen Fitzgerald and Dodge. Jonns B. Phillips, Eeq., Assistant District Attorney—Forfested Recognizance.—Henry Wilson charged with petit tarceny, and assault and battery; John Devins with the offence of public nuisance, and Charles Ackerly with the crime of grand larceny, not having appeared, their recognisances were forfested.

William Brown (colored) was put forward charged with stealing a gold watch, chain, and seal, the property of Mr. B. S. Whitney, in the month of July last.

Benjamin S. Whitney testified, that on the 22d July

the prisoner, who was employed by him was about the house; he (witness) went to take a bath, and left his watch and chaff in his room; in consequence of a communication made to him, he had a warrant issued against prisoner, and had him brought before Justice Elakely; the value of the watch, chain, and seal was \$150, he acknowledged taking the property, on being arrested, to the policeman, who made the arrest.

The above facts were corroborated. The defence showed previous good character. The jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him for mercy. The court sentenced the prisoner to two years' confinement in the State prison.

Henry Resee was put forward on trial, charged with stealing three saws from Richard Amherman. The jury found the prisoner guilty. Sentenced to two years' confinement in the State prison.

William White and Charles Stabane (sailers) were put forward, charged with robbing P. Smith, of a filver watch, valued at \$50, on 12th August last, in Water street. Testimony was put in to show that Smith, at the time he was with the prisoners, had his watch taken from him, and that he was drinking in company with prisoners on the evening of the robbery. The defence showed that the parties were drunk, and had been drinking together on the evening of the robbery. The jury could not agree, and were discharged. The court adjourned over to this forenoon, at 11 o'clock.

Court Calendar—This day.—Circuit Court—11, 16-

COURT CALENDAR—This day.—Circuit Court—11, 16-to 25, 457. 26 to 30 inclusive—Common Pleas—Part 1: 21, 25, 29, 31, 59, 41, 43, 45, 47, 49. Part 2: 17, 24, 26, 306, 28, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42.

City Intelligence.

What are the Folice About?—A most disgraceful scene occurred at the corner of Pelham and Cherry streets, on Monday night, in which a genileman was most inhumanly treated, by a gang of ruffians, and there was not a single policeman to be found until they had made their escape. It appears that the gentleman assaulted, is proprietor of a factory in Rose street, in which several persons are employed, and on the evening in question, going from work, they were met and assaulted at the corner of Pelham and Cherry streets, by this gang. The gentleman being near at hand, made an effort to get his men from among them, when they fell upon, and beat him most unmercifully, injuring him so severely that he will not be able to attend to his business for several weeks. It is too bad, that quiet citizens cannot pass along the streets without the assaults of such ruffians, and tris worse that when assaulted within a short distance of the police station, there cannot be an officer found to protect them.

Targer Excursion—The Mazeppa Guards, Capt.

station, there cannot be an officer found to protect them.

TARGET EXCURSION.—The Mazeppa Guards, Capt. Casson, composed of the members of Engine Co. No. 48. yesterday passed through Nassau street. on a target excursion, preceded by a fine band of music. They number about forty muskets, and are a robust and hardy looking corps.

Monument to Major General Woodhull.—The citizens of Brooklyn are now contemplating the removal of the remains of Maj. Gen. Woodhull to the new cemetery, at Cypress Hills, and erecting a monument to his memory. He fell in the struggle for American independence, and within sight of the remaint spot to which they con emplate removing his remains. The cemetery is about four miles from Williamsburg, on the Jamaica turnpike road, and is said to be a most beautiful place for the quiet repose of the dead. The object is a laudable one, and speaks volumes to the gratitude and patriotism of the citizens of Brooklyn.

New School House.—A beautiful and commodious

New School. House.—A beautiful and commodious school house, is now being completed in Clark, near Broome street, for the use of a public school. It is four-stories high, well ventilated, and will be one of the meet comfortable in the city. It will be known as public school No. 23.

public school No. 23,

Fines.—A fire broke out about half past three o'clock, on Tuesday morning, in the building No. 88 Cross street, which was put out with trifling damage. Also, about the same time, a fire broke out in the grocery store of Charles Pickens, at the corner of Forsyth and Walker streets; damage trifling.

Fell Ovennoand—A man, named Patrick Dunn-while under the influence of liquor, on Monday night-fell into the river, at the foot of Hammond street, and was, with difficulty, rescued from drowning, by the police of the 9th ward.

Police Intelligence.

Defending the Character of a Lady.—Yesterday atternoon, constable Barber, of the Sirth ward, brought before Justice Timpsen three genteel looking young men, (some wearing hair around the ergan of delivery, and others clean shared,) by the names of Alexander Cartwright, Jr., John M. Crowell, and David C. Morehead, on a warrant issued by the above named megistrate, wherein they were charged with violently assaulting one James H. Hutchings, of No. 71 Liberty street. On the case being heard before the Justice, Mr. Hutchings stated, that, on Friday and Saturday of last week, he was violently assaulted and beaten by Mr. Crowell, while in the Franklin House, who not only struck him, as he alleges, from behind, but bit his finger geverely besides, while in a rough and tumble fight, on the floor, together. Mr. Crowell then told his side of the question, setting forth that Mr. Hutchings had been using his name in a very tree manner, which reflected very ungentlemanly on the character of a certain pretty lady, whose husband is absent from the city. Thus, in the defence of this young lady's rejutation, Mr. Crowell called upon Mr. Hutchings, a few-days previous to the assault), and asked, politely, for a suitable apology, or retraction, respecting the manner he called his name into question. This apology Mr. Hutchings refused to give, and remarked, that "he did not know him, included in the manner to the lady's character. The next time they met, 'twas in the Franklin House, when they both came give, and remarked, that "he did not know him, nor did he mean to know him," refusing to give any satisfaction, whatever, respecting the language used derogative to the lady's character. The next time they met, was in the Franklin House, when they both came to blows; a clinch ensued, and down they went. Mr. Hutchings being the lucky bird, succeeded in keeping on top of Crowell, who was, from his position, receiving the hardest blows, when Hutchings began to gouge the eye of his adversary; and Crowell, to save his eye, selzed Hutchings's finger in his mouth, taking nearly the end off, and then he held on like a built dog, until separated by the friends of both parties. Mr. Cartwright, was charged with kicking Mr. Hutchings, but as there was nothing very positive on that point, the Justice decided the matter by holding Mr. Crowell to hail, to answer the charge at Court, and Messra. Cartwright and Morehead to ball, in \$300 each, to keep the peace; and thus ended this affair of honor.

Caught at Last.—A natorious black fellow, called Henry Anderson, was caught yesterday, by officers Floyd and Joyce, of the 2d ward, on a charge of stealing a case of ladies' shoes, valued at \$5.80, the property of a merchant, in Fearl street. The shoes were recovered by the officers, from Christian Miller, No. 59 Vecey street, where they had been sold by the thief. Off searching the room occupied by the negro, on the corner of Church and Lispenard streets, the officers found a new carpet bag, one trunk containing a lot of valuable ciothing, consisting of coats, pants, vests, together with many other articles; a lot of pawn tickets, and a silver Lepine watch. For all the latter articles an owner is wanted. Apply to the above named officers, at the 2d ward station house. Justice Timpson committed the negro to prison, for trial.

Worse than Dog Mutton.—Officer Brush of the Eleventh Ward, arrested yesterday a butcher by the name of Henry Braden, on a charge of bringing a cow that was lame and almost dead from disease, supposed to be the

Sucream.

Sucream A married woman named Messick, living in the country, a few miles from the city, committed suicide about two weeks ago by swallowing arsenic. She lived twelve or fourteen hours after taking the poison, and was entirely conscious of what she had done, and stated that she was tirred of life and wished to die. The decased left three children. She was represented as a fine woman, who unfortunately was allied to a drunken and worthless man as a husband, and unable to bear up any more under the struggle of life, she had restorted to the horrid deed of self-destruction.—Philadelphia Bulletin, September 4.

Health of New Orleans.—There has been a great deal of sickness in the city during the last week, and many deaths have occurred of yellow fever. By our weekly report of the Charity Hospital, it will be seen that thirty-nine deaths of yellow fever took place in that institution for the week ending at six o'clock last evening. The Board of Health will, we understand, meet tomorrow, to take the subject into consideration, and the result of their deliberations we will lay before our readers on Tuesday morning.—N. Orleans Delta, Aug. 27.

GENERAL KEARNY came up to this city last Saturday, to answer to the charge of contempt of court, in disobeying an order issued by Judge Hamilton. After a few minutes conversation with his Honor, the Judge, he was discharged from custody.—St. Louis Reveille, Aug. 29.